UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/082,904	02/25/2002	Michael Milgramm		2727

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EXAMINER
MCKAY, KERRY A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2131	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/082,904	MILGRAMM ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kerry McKay	2131	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _02/25/2002_.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-20_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-20_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1.   Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2.   Claims 1, 4, 6-8, 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Hoyos et al., U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0063154 A1.

Examiner notes that corresponding prior art terms are located beside the claim

language in bracketed form.

3.   Regarding claim 1, Hoyos et al. disclose a building security system comprising:

a database (figures 1-11, and page 1, paragraph 0008);

a processor (page 3, paragraph 0042);

a visitor interface means interfacing a building visitor with said database and said

processor (figure 13 and page 3, paragraphs 0048 and 0049);

an employee interface means interfacing a building employee with said database

and said processor (figure 13 and page 3, paragraphs 0048 and 0049); and

a security interface means interfacing a security employee with said database

and said processor (figure 13 and page 3, paragraphs 0048 and 0049).

4.   As per claim 4, the system Hoyos et al. teaches the system of claim 1, wherein

said employee interface further comprises a biometric verification means, said biometric

verification means being configured to obtain and verify biometric data of said building

employee (figure 13 and page 3, paragraphs 0048 and 0049).

5.   As per claim 6, the system of Hoyos et al. discloses the system of claim 1. Hoyos

et al. further teaches a plurality of database segments (figures 1-11), and wherein the

employee interface means allows a particular building employee having an appropriate

authorization (administrator) to access at least on of the database segments (page 6,

paragraph 0085).

6.   Regarding claim 7, the system of Hoyos et al. teaches the system of claim 6.

Hoyos et al. further teaches the employee interface comprising an employee switching

means being configured to allow the particular building employee (administrator) to

access a plurality of database segments (page 6, paragraphs 0085-0089).

7.   As per claim 8, the system of Hoyos et al. discloses the system of claim 1, further

comprising a monitoring means, the monitoring means being configured to monitor the

building visitor (page 2, paragraph 0036, where "visitor" is an employee type according

to figures 5 and 6 and paragraphs 0064-0065).

8.   Regarding claim 10, the system of Hoyos et al. describes the system of claim 1.

The system of Hoyos et al. further teaches the security interfaces means having a

reporting means, said reporting means being configured to generate security reports

with respect to the building visitor (figure 15, table 1, and page 6, paragraph 0088 –

page 7, paragraph 0092).

9.   As per claim 11, the system Hoyos et al. teaches the system of claim 1, wherein

said security interface means further comprises a biometric verification means, said

biometric verification means being configured to obtain and verify biometric data of said

security employee (figure 13 and page 3, paragraphs 0048 and 0049).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10.   Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hoyos et

al., U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0063154 A1, in view of Burns, U.S. Patent

Application Publication 2003/0151761 A1.

11.   Regarding claim 9, the system of Hoyos et al. teaches the system of claim 1. The

system of Hoyos et al. does not teach an access badge generator generating an access

pass for the building visitor.

Burns teaches an access badge generator generating an access pass for the

building visitor (page 1, paragraph 0010). Burns further provides motivation that there is

a need to monitor visitors (page 1, paragraph 0002), and an access pass (badge) can

be conspicuously seen by other personnel during a visit (page 1, paragraph 0008). It

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's

invention to use the badge generation of Burns within the system of Hoyos et al.

because it would allow the identifying and monitoring of visitors.

12.   Claims 2, 3, 5, 12-16 and 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Hoyos et al., U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0063154 A1,

in view of Malik, U.S. Patent Application Publication 2001/0037219 A1.

13.   Regarding claim 12, Hoyos et al. teach a method of providing a secured access

to an office building comprising: monitoring building visitors at any given time using a

security interface (figure 15, table 1, and page 6, paragraph 0088 – page 7, paragraph

0092).

Malik teaches a method comprising the steps of: electronic scheduling of

appointments using a visitor (patient) interface (figures 23A-23B and page 8, paragraph

0092); and controlling and analyzing said electronic scheduling of said appointment

using and employee interface (figures 24A-24B and page 8, paragraph 0092). It is

common practice for visitors to have appointments prior to entrance of the building, and

therefor it inherent that the step of scheduling an appointment exists. It would have

been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to

have been motivated to use the appointment scheduling method of Malik with the

method of Hoyos et al. because it allows visitors to schedule appointments prior to

entrance of the building.

14.   In reference to claim 20, Hoyos et al. teach a database configured to store

biometric information of building visitors and employees (figure 10 and page 6,

paragraph 0079), a biometric verification server (Hoyos et al., page 3, paragraph 0044),

a plurality of user computer terminals (access controllers) connected to a database and

biometric verification server by a network (figure 13 and page 1, paragraph 0012) and at

least one biometric scanning device connected to said database and said biometric

verification server (Hoyos et al., figure 13), wherein said biometric scanning device is

associated with at least one access to said building (Hoyos et al., page 4, paragraph

0057), and wherein said biometric scanning device validates biometric information of

building visitors and employees (Hoyos et al., page 3, paragraph 0044).

Malik teaches a web server connected to the at least one visitor's (patient's)

computer terminal over the Internet (figure 1 and page 3, paragraph 0034). Malik

further teaches secure communications (page 3, paragraph 0035). By adding a web

server, where said server is connected to the Internet, to the system of Hoyos et al, the

other elements of the system of Hoyos et al. will be connected to the Internet through

said web server. It is inherent that visitors must schedule appointments prior to entrance

of the building. The motivation for using a web-based system is to so that visitors

(patients) may schedule appointments with employees (healthcare providers) (page 8,

paragraph 0092) from the convenience of their own home or office, via the Internet

(pages 1-2, paragraph 0013). Examiner notes that while this reference is tailored

specifically to healthcare applications, it is applicable to any appointment scheduling or

consulting area (as mentioned on page 2, paragraph 0015). It would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have been
motivated to use the secure Internet-based system of Malik to with the system of Hoyos
et al. because it provides the visitor convenient appointment scheduling over a secure
line.

15.   Regarding claim 2, the system of Hoyos et al. teaches the system of claim 1. The
system of Hoyos et al. does not teach a scheduling means, said scheduling means
being configured to schedule an appointment for said visitor.

Malik teaches a scheduling means, said scheduling means being configured to
schedule an appointment for said visitor (patient) (figures 23A-23B and page 8,
paragraph 0092). It is inherent that visitors must schedule appointments prior to
entrance of the building. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the
art at the time of applicant's invention to use the scheduling means of Malik in
conjunction with the system of Hoyos et al. because it allows visitors to schedule
appointments prior to entrance of the building.

16.   As per claim 3, the system of Hoyos et al. and Malik teaches the system of claim
2. The system of Hoyos et al. and Malik further teaches an appointment confirmation
means, said appointment confirmation means being configured to confirm said
scheduled appointment (figures 24A-24B and page 8, paragraph 0092).

17.   As per claim 5, the system of Hoyos et al. teaches the system of claim 1. The

system of Hoyos et al. does not teach a schedule managing means, said schedule

managing means being configured to manage said building employee's schedule.

Malik teaches a schedule managing means configured to manage said building

employee's schedule (figures 24A-24B and page 8, paragraph 0092). The employee

(healthcare provider) must have a means for agreeing to meet with a visitor (patient),

and therefore inherent that a schedule management means exists in the system to

allows employees to accept or deny requested appointments. It would have been

obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to use

the schedule management means of Malik with the system of Hoyos et al. because it

allows the management of an employee's appointments.

18.   As per claim 13, the method of Hoyos et al. and Malik teaches the method of

claim 12. The method of Hoyos et al. and Malik further teaches confirming scheduled

appointments (Malik, figures 24A-24B and page 8, paragraph 0092).

19.   In reference to claim 14, the method of Hoyos et al. and Malik teaches the

method of claim 12. The method of Hoyos et al. and Malik further teaches verifying

biometric information of a building employee (Hoyos et al., page 3, paragraph 0044).

20.   As per claim 15, the method of Hoyos et al. and Malik teaches the method of

claim 12. The method of Hoyos et al. and Malik further teaches managing a building

employee's (healthcare provider's) schedule (Malik, figures 24A-24B and page 8,

paragraph 0092).

21.   As per claim 16, the method of Hoyos et al. and Malik teaches the method of

claim 12. The method of Hoyos et al. and Malik further teaches interfacing a building

employee with at least one database segment (Hoyos et al., figure 13 and page 3,

paragraphs 0048 and 0049).

22.   Regarding claim 18, the method of Hoyos et al. and Malik teaches the method of

claim 12. The method of Hoyos et al. and Malik further teaches generating a security

report with respect to at least one of said building visitors (Hoyos et al., page 6,

paragraph 0088, and page 7, paragraph 0092 and table 1).

23.   As per claim 19, the method of Hoyos et al. and Malik teaches the method of

claim 12. The method of Hoyos et al. and Malik further teaches verifying biometric

information of a security employee (Hoyos et al., page 3, paragraph 0044).

24.   Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hoyos et

al., U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0063154 A1, in view of Malik, U.S. Patent

Application Publication 2001/0037219 A1, as applied to claim 12 above, and in further

view of Burns, U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0151761 A1.

25.   Regarding claim 17, the method of Hoyos et al. and Malik teaches the method of

claim 12. The method of Hoyos et al. and Malik does not teach generating an access

pass for at least one of said building visitors.

Burns teaches an access badge generator generating an access pass for the

building visitor (page 1, paragraph 0010). Burns further provides motivation that there is

a need to monitor visitors (page 1, paragraph 0002), and an access pass (badge) can

be conspicuously seen by other personnel during a visit (page 1, paragraph 0008). It

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's

invention to use the badge generation of Burns with the method of Hoyos et al. and

Malik because it would allow the identifying and monitoring of visitors.

Conclusion

26.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Hoyos et al. (2001/0118096 A1): related to Hoyos et al. application cited in this

action

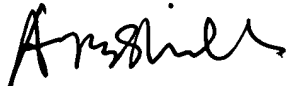Berenson et al. (2001/0049617 A1): web-based calendar system

Motomiya et al. (6,189,783): access pass generation

Ooki et al. (2001/0014948 A1): personal scheduling

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kerry McKay whose telephone number is (571)272-2651. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:00am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on (571)272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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